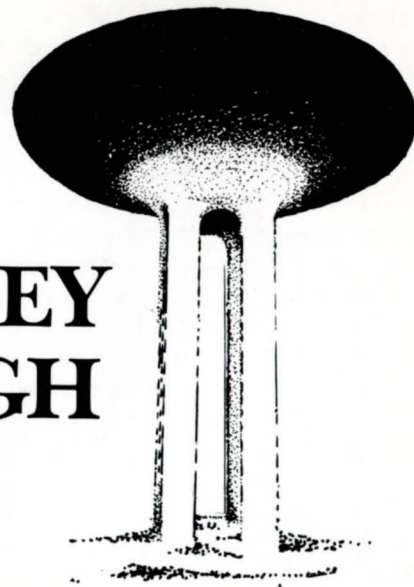


A JOURNEY THROUGH TIME



A historic tour by bus of Malmö and its surroundings.



Malmö Turistbyrå

Malmö Tourist Office
Hamngatan 1, tel (040) 10 38 30

A SHORT HISTORY OF MALMÖ

The town of Malmö was founded in the 13th Century during which time both Malmö and Scania were under Danish rule. With its advantageous position in a sheltered bay along an important sailing route and with access to an abundance of herring, the town prospered rapidly.

During the 13th and 14th Centuries Malmö had a strong German influence. The 16th Century was of great importance to Malmö's cultural and economical development. Malmö was, during this period, the next largest town in the Danish realm and played an important part in an era marked by much activity in the building field.

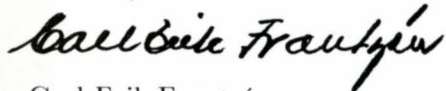
Jörgen Kock became Mayor and Master of the Mint of Malmö during the 16th Century and seriously influenced the Nordic countries both politically and economically. Jörgen Kock lived at Stortorget in Malmö and his house, built around 1525, is still carefully preserved. Throughout the Nordic countries, Jörgen Kock's house is representative as one of the finest examples of bourgeois architecture of the 16th Century. The Town Hall is also commemorative of this period.

For some time during our history, Swedes and Danes were hereditary enemies and fought many battles. During the 1650's the Swedish and Danish monarchs declared war. A truce was called in 1658 in the town of Roskilde and Denmark agreed to surrender Scania to the Swedes.

Malmö is today Sweden's third largest town with a population of around 250,000.

Welcome to Malmö!

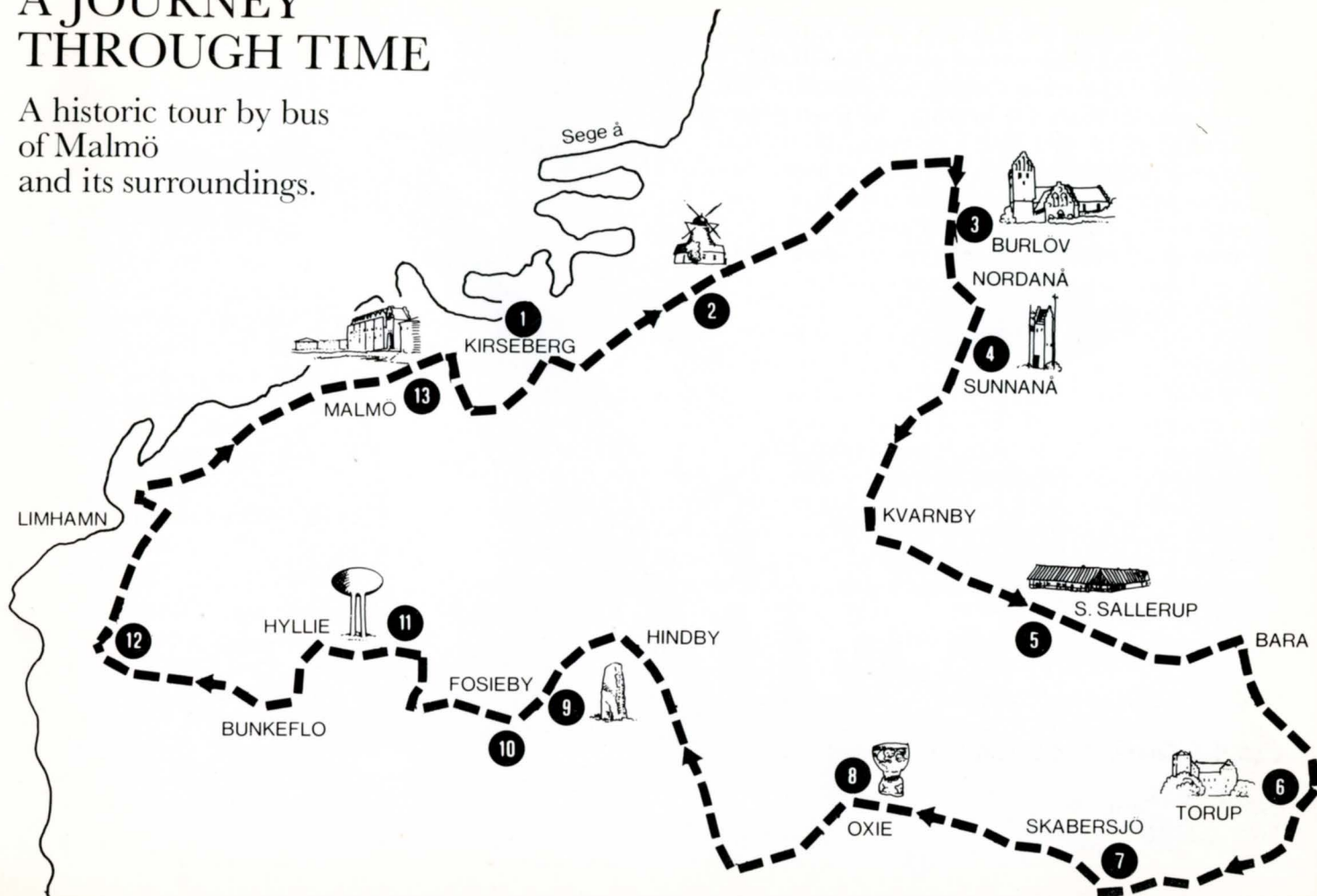
MALMÖ TOURIST OFFICE

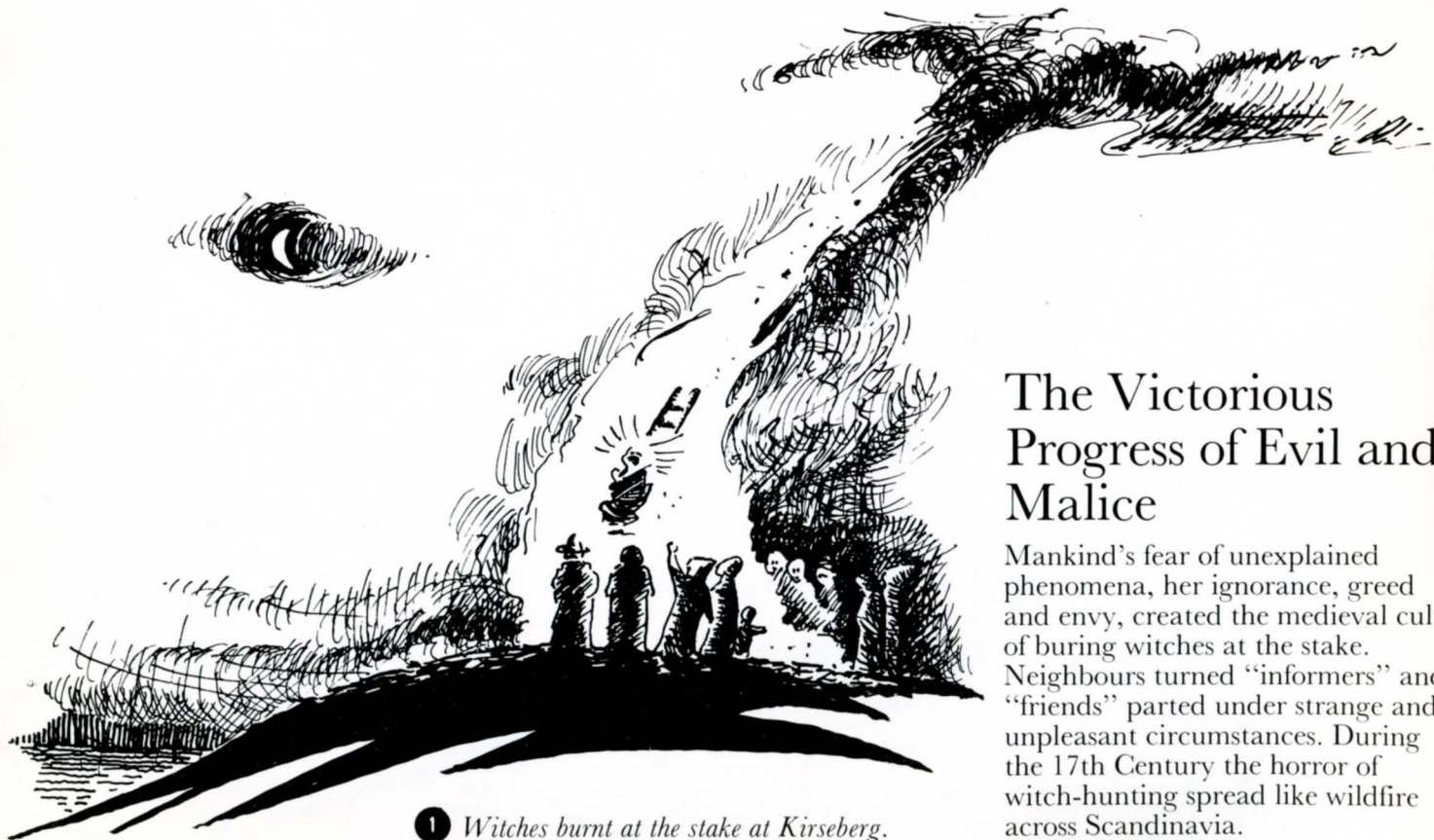


Carl-Erik Frantzén
Tourist Director

A JOURNEY THROUGH TIME

A historic tour by bus
of Malmö
and its surroundings.





1 *Witches burnt at the stake at Kirseberg.*

The Victorious Progress of Evil and Malice

Mankind's fear of unexplained phenomena, her ignorance, greed and envy, created the medieval cult of burying witches at the stake. Neighbours turned "informers" and "friends" parted under strange and unpleasant circumstances. During the 17th Century the horror of witch-hunting spread like wildfire across Scandinavia.

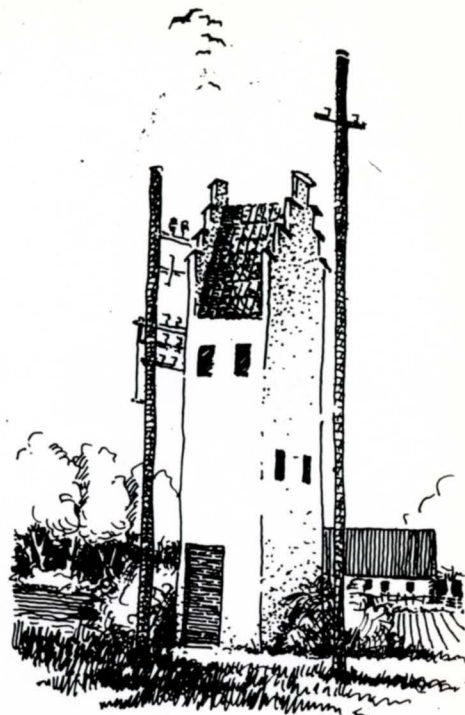
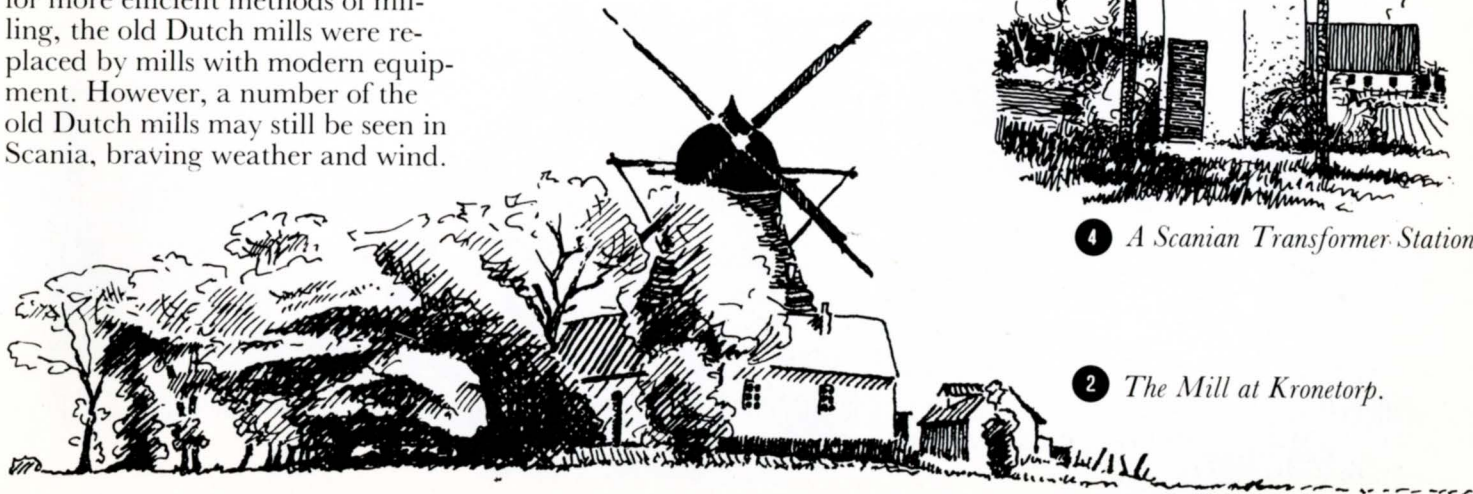
Power and Energy in Scania

Nature has always been a basic source of power to mankind and with time and technical progress, enabled her to utilize these sources to her own advantage.

The first windmills to appear in Scania, called “stubbamöllor” (stubble mills), were gradually succeeded by the characteristic Dutch mill with its black roof and white-wash stone base. With a rapidly growing population and the need for more efficient methods of milling, the old Dutch mills were replaced by mills with modern equipment. However, a number of the old Dutch mills may still be seen in Scania, braving weather and wind.

With the utilization of water as a source of power, water mills soon appeared. During the Middle Ages these so called “skvaltor” became so profitable that only the King and his Tax Collectors were permitted to run them.

As technical progress continued during the 19th Century, power transformer stations were soon supplying large areas of Scania with electricity.



4 A Scanian Transformer Station.

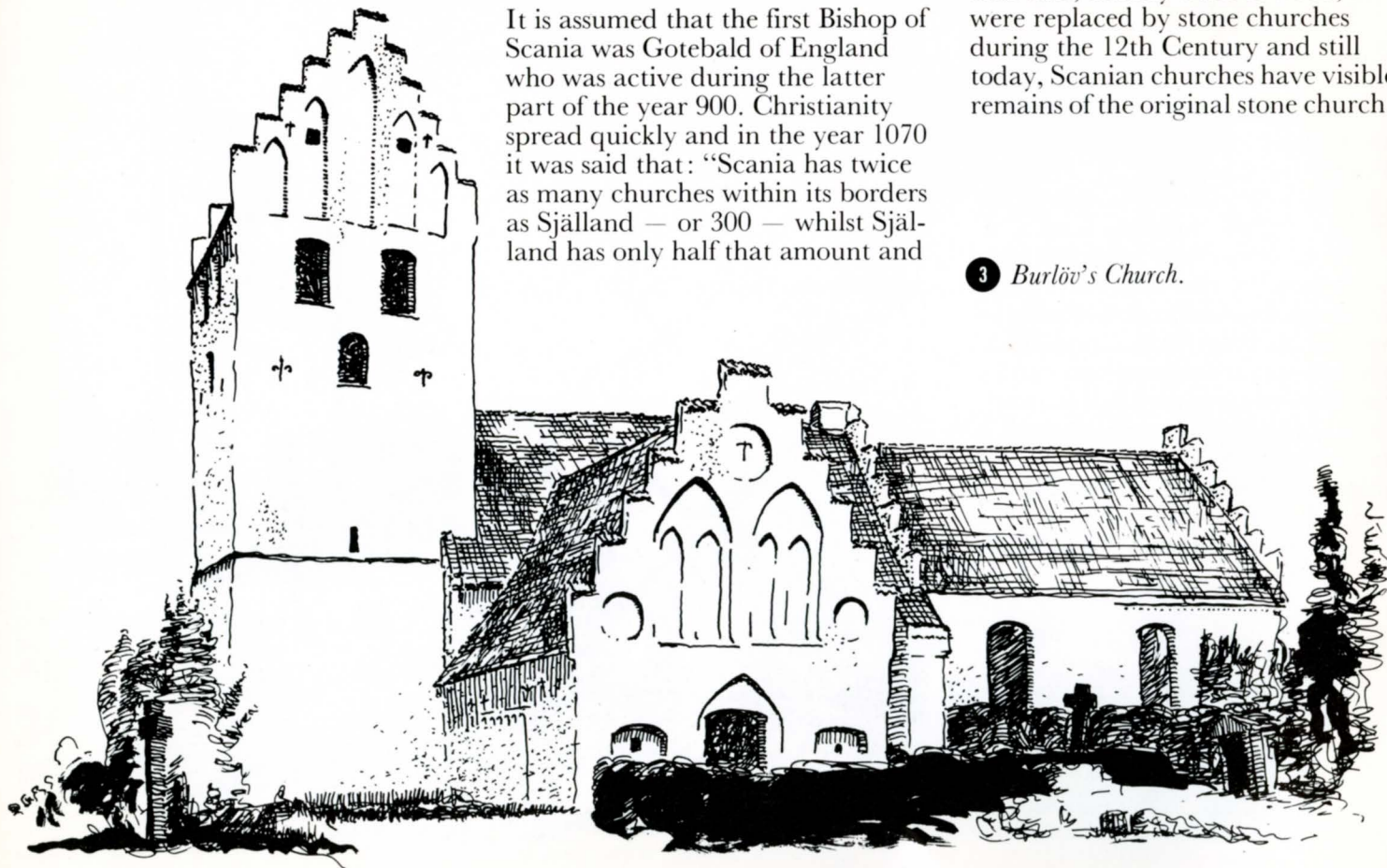
2 The Mill at Kronetorp.

“White Christ”

It is assumed that the first Bishop of Scania was Gotebald of England who was active during the latter part of the year 900. Christianity spread quickly and in the year 1070 it was said that: “Scania has twice as many churches within its borders as Sjöland — or 300 — whilst Sjöland has only half that amount and

Fyen only one-third”. These churches, usually built of wood, were replaced by stone churches during the 12th Century and still today, Scanian churches have visible remains of the original stone church.

3 *Burlöv's Church.*

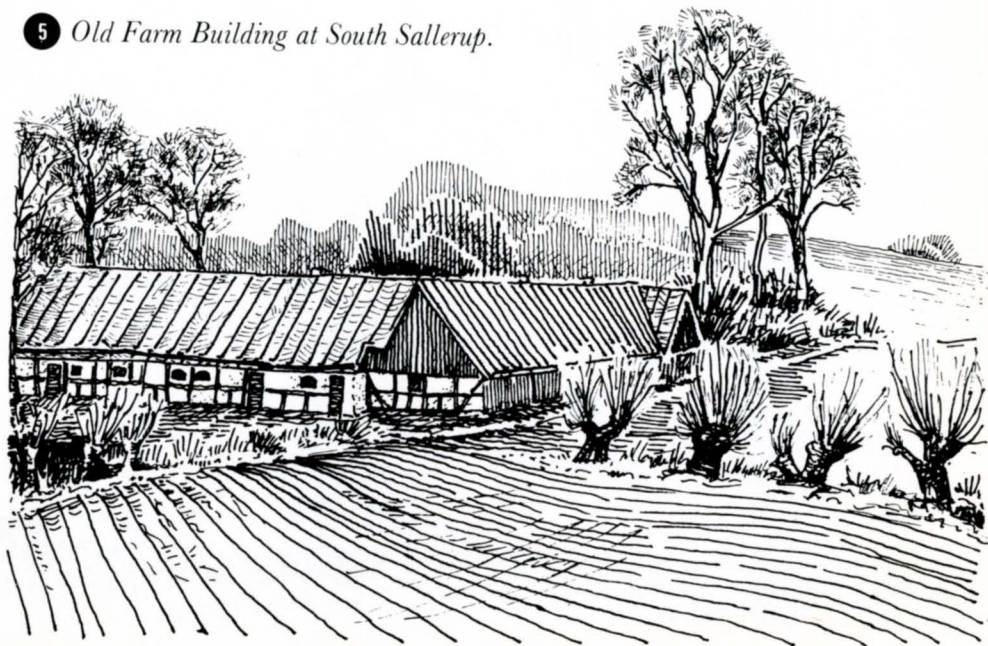


The Scanian Countryside

Wide open plains, narrow lanes lined with willow trees and a countryside dotted with half-timbered farmhouses are today characteristic of Scania, the southernmost province in Sweden.

The present picture of Scania is very different to that of the old days when forests covered vast areas. With the arrival of new settlements, large areas of forest were cleared showing a marked effect in house building. Using a minimum amount of timber, the result was the 'typical' Scanian house; a low, half-timbered enclosed building surrounded by lanes lined with willows, giving excellent shelter on the windswept plains.

5 *Old Farm Building at South Sallerup.*

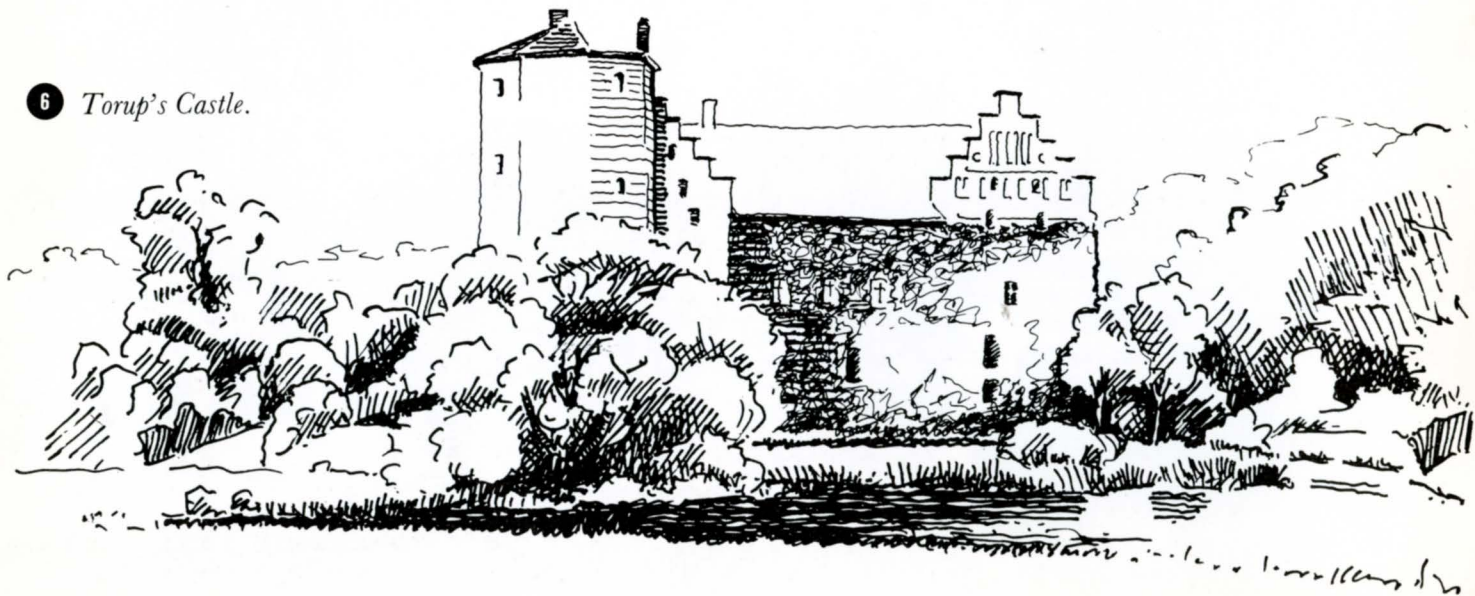


Scanian Gentry

Scania's largest attraction is undoubtedly its castles and mansions. However, during the Middle Ages, 17th and 18th Centuries, the Scanian farmer saw these as symbols of superfluosness and oppression. Understandably the gentry safeguarded their existence by building these 'fortresses' surrounded by

moats in defence of the unpredictable country folk who united, represented a threat to law and order. During the uprising of the farmers in Europe in the 1520's, the gentry were careful to lock their doors well and often made provision for a 'cannon tower' to be used in emergencies.

6 *Torup's Castle.*



Noble Scanians

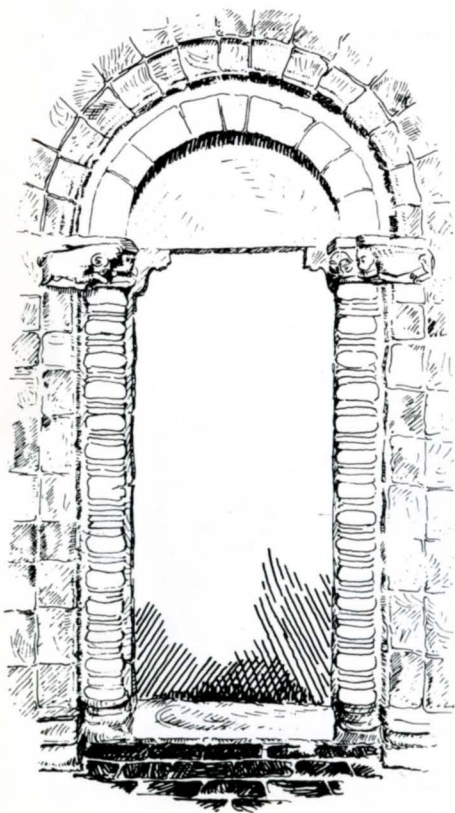
In reverence to the county's leaders, monuments such as the stones of the megalith graves were erected in the Scanian coastal areas.

On the plains burial mounds date back to the Bronze Age and were built in memory of great leaders who reigned more than 3000 years ago.

With the arrival of Christianity, grave slabs were ornately decorated telling the nation of the sometimes doubtful "generosity" of the deceased. The so called "epitaphs" in some of our churches tell of the "great nobility" of these leaders who lived during the 17th Century. It is, however, widely (and perhaps 'wisely') felt that these elaborate inscriptions should be read with certain reservations as to their credibility!



8

Portal, Oxie Church.

Scanian Art

During the early Middle Ages, churches were lavishly decorated with wood carvings, an art carefully preserved in the Norwegian stave churches. Despite the increasing popularity of stone cutting, the art of wood sculpture remained and today Scania boasts a proud collection of both intact and fragmentary sculptures from the past.

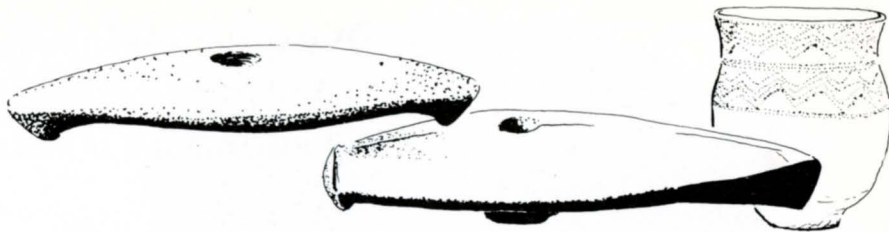
The construction of the Cathedral at Lund which commenced during the 12th Century, was followed by the building of Parish churches in stone throughout Scania. Craftsmen employed in the construction work of the cathedral eagerly assisted in the building of these small Parish churches. These imaginative craftsmen of the 12th Century have at large remained anonymous. The work of one particular craftsman, "The Oxie Master", can be seen at Oxie, Tygelsjö and V:a Klagstorp's churches.

8

Baptismal Font, Oxie Church.

9

Runic Stone at Fosite.



10

Tomb and Relics of the Battle-Axe Culture.

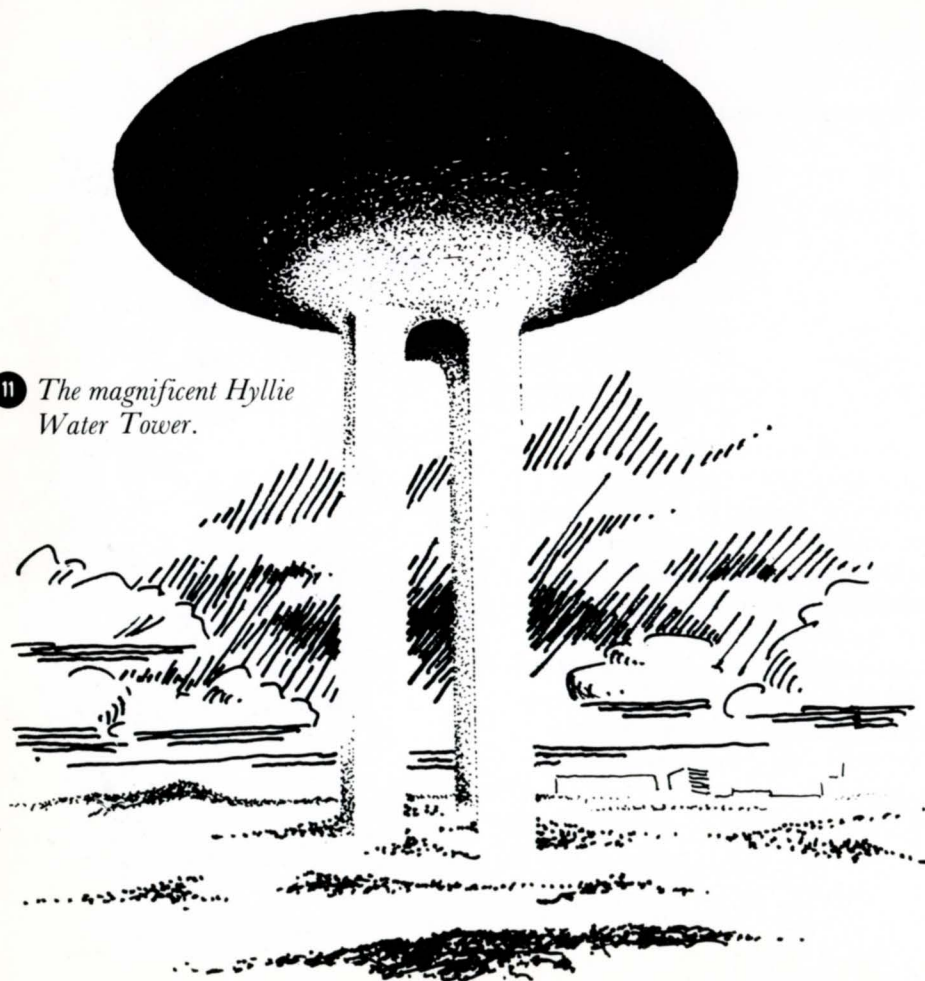
On Ancient Ground

Pre-historical remains can today be found both above and below ground. Through the times, agriculture in Scania has eroded many visible ancient monuments; those remaining are now protected by law. As archeologists uncover ancient settlements, waste disposal areas and burial grounds, a clearer understanding and knowledge of our native ancestors is achieved.



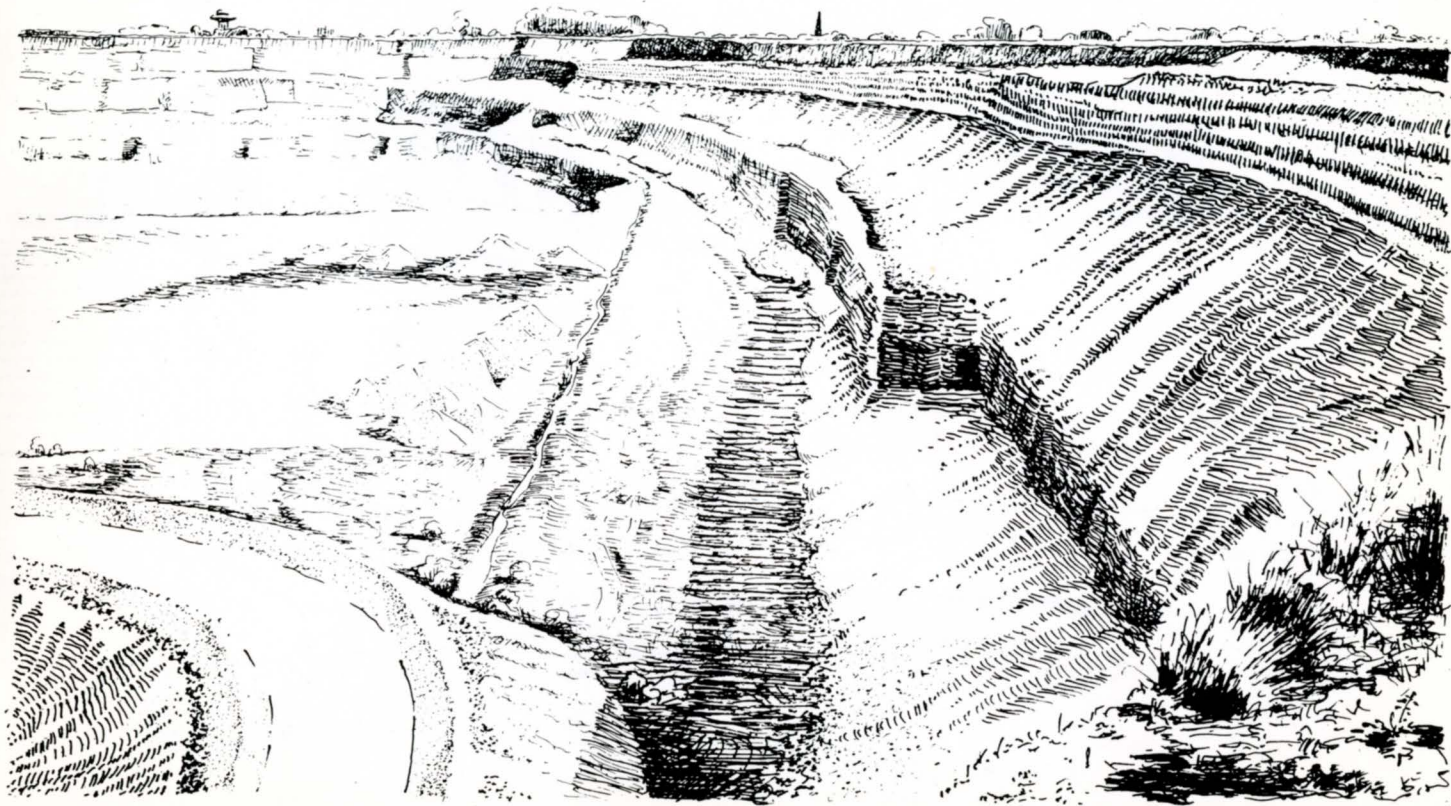
Scania of Today

11 *The magnificent Hyllie Water Tower.*



The majestic Hyllie Water Tower stands in sharp contrast to the Scanian farmland.

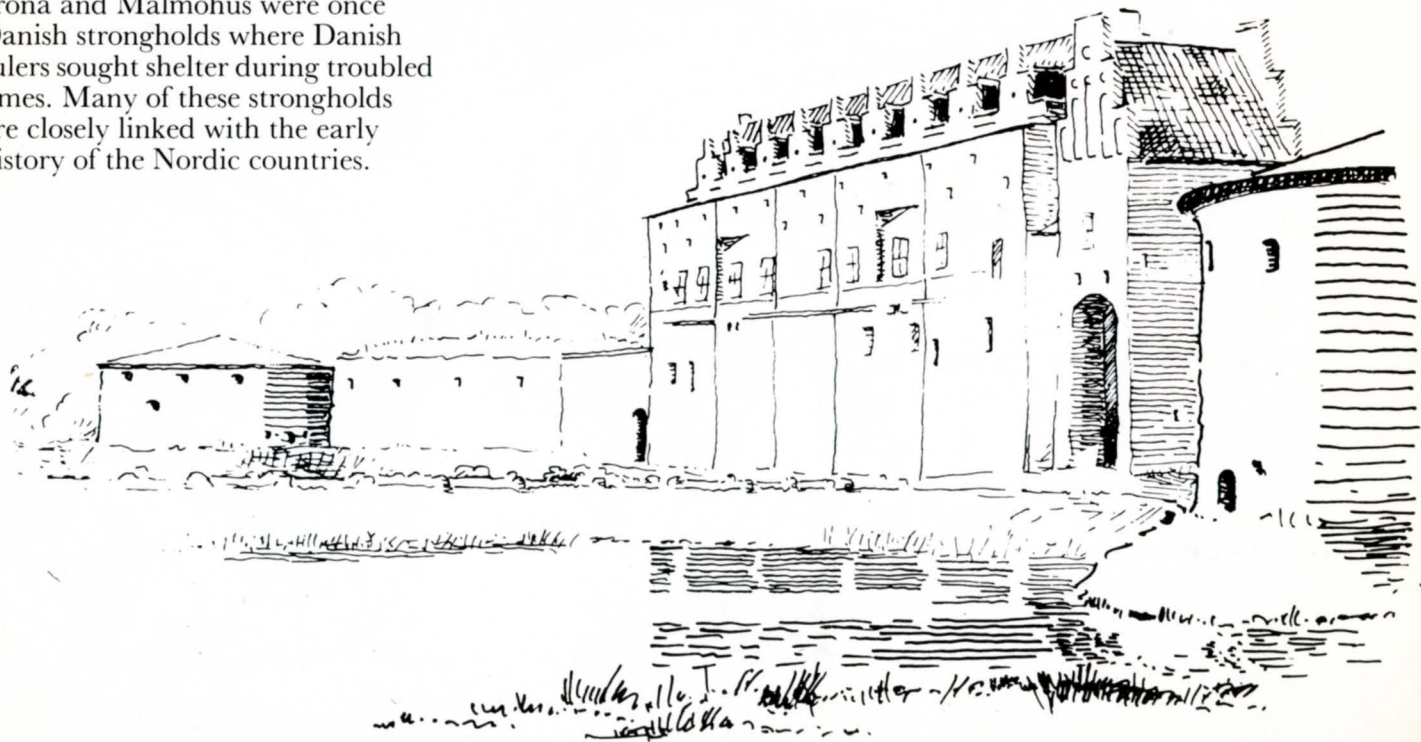
Thanks to careful planning, Scania can today present a suitable blend of ancient culture and modern engineering.

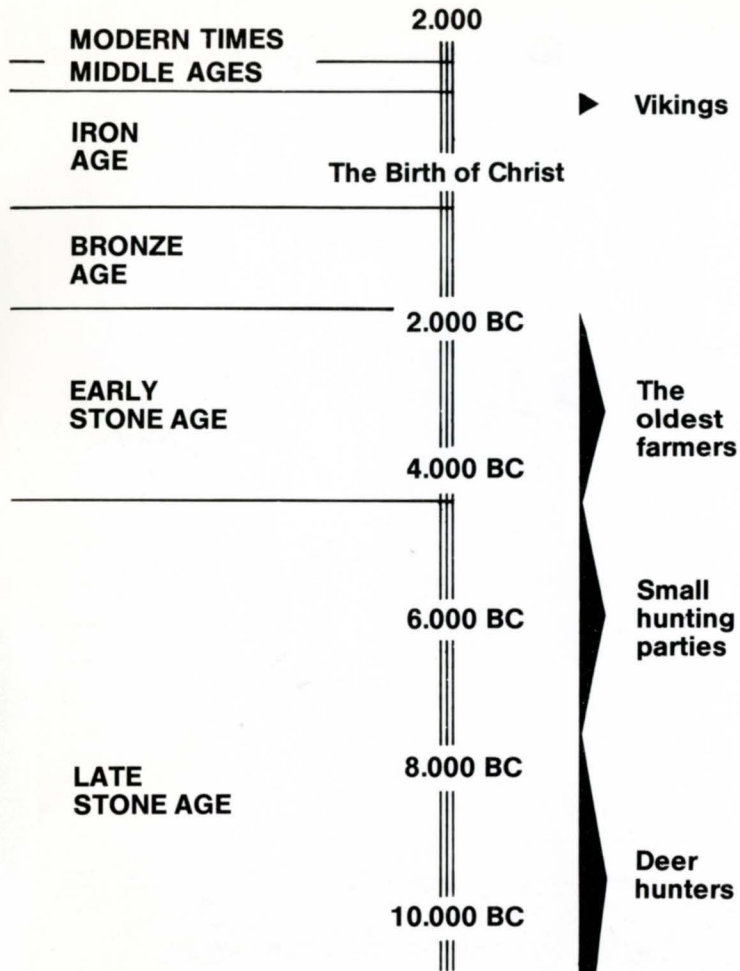


Danish Defence

13 *Malmöhus and the popular Malmö Museum.*

It is important to remember that a great many of the Scanian strongholds, castles and mansions were built by Danes. Defence monuments like Kärnan, the Citadel at Landskrona and Malmöhus were once Danish strongholds where Danish rulers sought shelter during troubled times. Many of these strongholds are closely linked with the early history of the Nordic countries.





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